COLORADO SPRINGS

GAZETTE TELEGRAPH

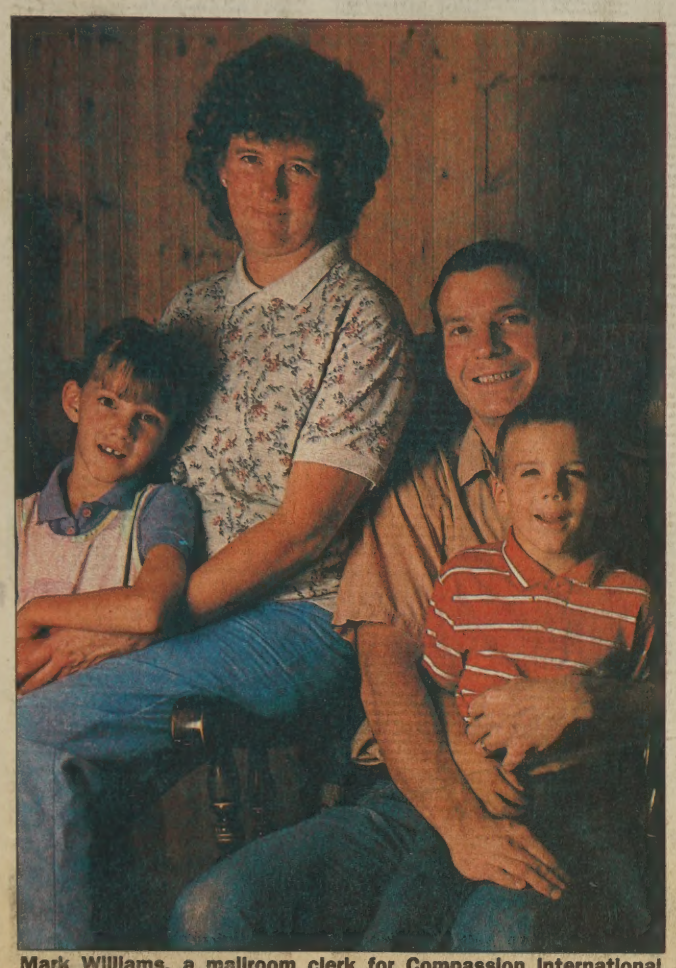
SUNDAY□ OCTOBER 18, 1992 ★35¢ DAILY/$1 SUNDAY

AMENDMENT 2: BATTLE OVER VALUES

IT'S ABOUT LAW and about politics. Yet the strange debate over Amendment 2, which would prohibit governments from protecting gays from discrimination, has enlisted everything from scripture to social science. That's because opposing sides on the issue see Amendment 2 as nothing less than a litmus test on values. ■

1992 ELECTION

Photos by **Mary Kelley**/Gazette Telegraph



Mark Williams, a mailroom clerk for Compassion International, has circulated petitions backing Amendment 2. He holds son Zachary, 5, while his wife Kim holds their daughter, Erin, 8.

Carol, left, and Shellie duBois fear Amendment 2 would heighten the level of violence against gays and lesbians. With them at their Colorado Springs home is 4-year-old son Evan.

God, gays and the law

Anti-gay rights issue prompts unusual debate

By **Angela Dire**
Gazette Telegraph

"Why is your God against homosexuals?"

"Who is *your* God?" the man at the podium retorts.

"Well, mine's the real one."

"Why is your God *for* homosexuals?" the man says.

One could easily mistake the recent exchange inside the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs for some theological dispute.

But this is about law, about politics. Specifically, this is about Amendment 2, the proposed amendment to the state constitution that would prohibit governments from passing laws that protect gays from discrimination.

And in churches and town halls across Colorado, this is how people have been debating this far-reaching measure:

"We're all created equal," says the man in the audience, the one whose God is "for" homosexuals.

"If you read his word, he makes it pretty clear," says the guest speaker. He is Kevin Tebedo, co-founder of Colorado for Family Values, a group made up mostly of religious conservatives who put Amendment 2 on the Nov. 3 ballot.

"Would you like me to read it?" Tebedo says.

"No, I want to know what *you* think."

"You don't want me to read God's word?" Tebedo answers. "You just want me to give you my opinion? You want my opinion?"

He opens his Bible. "Here's my opinion."

The strange debate over Amendment 2 has enlisted everything from scripture to social science. Pastors debate whether God condemns gays or tolerates them, and how Jesus would have voted on Amendment 2. Psychologists spar about whether being gay is a choice or a destiny, and about who molests more children, homosexuals or heterosexuals.

Voters, however, must sort through it all to decide a more technical and less titilating question: Should governments in Colorado be prohibited from passing laws that allow homosexuals, lesbians and bisexuals "to claim any minority or protected status, quota preferences or discrimination?"

If voters say yes, the most visible result would be the repeal of laws in Denver, Boulder and Aspen that make it illegal to discriminate against someone based on sexual orientation. The ordinances are designed to protect gays from discrimination in employment, housing and public places. They do not afford

See **AMENDMENT**/A6

PRO AND CON

AMENDMENT 2: Would amend the state Constitution to prohibit governments in Colorado from passing a law that protects gays, lesbians or bisexuals from discrimination. Specifically, it would prevent laws that entitle those groups to claim "any minority or protected status, quota preferences or discrimination." The amendment would nullify ordinances in Denver, Boulder and Aspen that protect not only homosexuals but heterosexuals from discrimination in employment, housing or public accommodations.

PRO: Gays don't need or deserve protection from discrimination, especially when compared to traditionally protected groups such as ethnic minorities and women. Granting gays specific civil rights forces others to go against their moral or religious beliefs. It also creates unneeded work for already overburdened civil rights agencies.

CON: Gays face severe prejudice in society — from being systematically expelled from the military to being denied jobs and homes. Amendment 2 would condone and even encourage that discrimination. And it may violate the U.S. Constitution because it singles out a group of people for unfair treatment without a "rational, unbiased reason."

POLITICS

Bush's fading hopes riding on late rally

Clinton taking fight to Republican strongholds

By **Robin Toner**/New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Three-fourths of the way through the debates that were supposed to begin President Bush's final rally, Democrats can barely contain their euphoria. And Republicans, ever more anxious, remain clinging to the hope of a major break in the final two weeks, and the hope that Bush can seize it.

Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton has begun warning against complacency, the ritualistic closing appeal of a front-runner. But his travel schedule indicates the extent of his campaign's aspirations these days.

Among the states the Democratic nominee is expected to visit after the final debate Monday night are historically Republican strongholds like Nevada and Wyoming, which his aides present as part of a game plan to keep the Republicans pinned down and on the defensive to the very end.

"These are states that we think we have a legitimate shot of winning," said David Wilhelm, manager for the Clinton campaign. "At this point in the campaign you're not trying to fake somebody out."

The electoral map, in fact, looks remarkably favorable to the Democrats in this final stage of the campaign, with Clinton dominating California and the Northeast, holding clear leads across most of the industrial Midwest and being in a competitive position across much of the South, a variety of polls have indicated.

See **CAMPAIGN**/A13

NATIONAL

■ Saturday on the campaign trail/**A7**

■ Tax-and-spend and trickle-down explained/**A8**

■ Election will bring huge changes to Congress/**D1**

CITY/STATE

■ U.S. Senate candidates' health-care reform plans have a lot in common/**B1**

■ Campbell chastises media for focusing on embarrassing episodes/**B2**

SPORTS

Home run helps Braves get jump on Blue Jays

The 1992 WORLD SERIES

Atlanta catcher Damon Berryhill drilled a three-run home run to power the Braves to a 3-1 win Saturday night over the Toronto Blue Jays in Atlanta in the first game of the 1992 World Series.

Tom Glavine threw a complete game for the Braves. Game 2 is at 6:30 p.m. MDT today in Atlanta. **Complete report**/C1

Jerilee Bennett/Gazette Telegraph

Air Force quarterback Jarvis Baker heads for his second touchdown Saturday against Colorado State at Falcon Stadium in a losing effort.

CSU defense gangs up on Air Force

Air Force ran out of miracles Saturday. Colorado State fullback Geoff Grenier scored on a 7-yard run for the go-ahead score and the Ram defense stymied three Air Force threats as CSU beat the Falcons, 32-28, in a Western Athletic Conference game at Falcon Stadium. **Complete report**/C1

53-yard field goal lifts CU to a tie

Backup kicker Mitch Berger kicked a 53-yard field goal on the final play of the game and No. 7 Colorado salvaged a 24-24 tie with Oklahoma Saturday night in Boulder.

Colorado quarterback Koy Detmer had five interceptions but directed the Buffs to two touchdowns and the tying field goal in the fourth quarter. **Complete report**/C1

■ Cheyenne Mountain officially nets state tennis title/**C8**

Gazette Telegraph

INSIDE

LIFESTYLE
Long after college, black men and women remain dedicated to their alumni groups./E1

Books/D4
Business/F1
City/State/B1
Classified/H2
Comics/Insert
Crossword/E11
Digest/A2
For the record/B12
Issues/D1
Lifestyle/E1
Movies/E9
Obituaries/B12
Opinion/D2
Outdoors/C14
Parade/Insert
Real estate/G1
Scoreboard/C12
Sports/C1
Television/Insert
Tell it to GT/D2
Travel/E14

FREEDOM NEWSPAPERS
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WEATHER
Mixed clouds and sunshine today, high 65. Cloudy tonight, low 37./A2

SPECIAL SECTION

Women cracking the 'glass ceiling'

A "glass ceiling" in the business and professional worlds has divided men from women ever since women began working outside the home.

The men have had the prime jobs, above the ceiling; the women have had the subsidiary jobs, under it.

Lately, though, cracks have been appearing in that ceiling and women have been reaching the top jobs.

In the Gazette Telegraph's special section, Women at the Top, 30 women from the Pikes Peak region tell how they got to the other side of the ceiling and how other women can get there. **Complete report**/AA1

Thirty women from the Pikes Peak region are featured in the GT's special section, Women at the Top.

DIGEST

NATION

▶ **INOUYE ACCUSED OF HARASSMENT:** Hawaii's Sen. Daniel Inouye has been accused of sexual harassment by his hairdresser, who said he forced her to have sex with him 17 years ago./**A5**

▶ **SHUTTLE TO LOOK AT QUAKES:** The space shuttle Columbia is scheduled to lift off Thursday on a 10-day mission to study earthquake-prone areas and the Space Vision System./**A14**

SCIENCE

▶ **OLDEST DNA:** Two independent teams of scientists have obtained the oldest DNA ever recovered from fossils./**A15**

WORLD

▶ **NOBEL-WINNING ACTIVIST:** Rigoberta Menchu, winner of the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize, has spent much of her life battling for the rights of her fellow Indians in Central America./**A18**

CITY/REGION

▶ **A SHADOWY SECT:** Neither FBI officials nor academicians in Washington have heard of the Islamic sect that uses the name FUQRA./**B1**

▶ **HELPING INFANTS:** A Colorado Springs producer who once worked with the Supremes and the Temptations now is giving away tapes of soothing music to institutions working with crack babies and other infants with trouble sleeping./**B4**

SPORTS

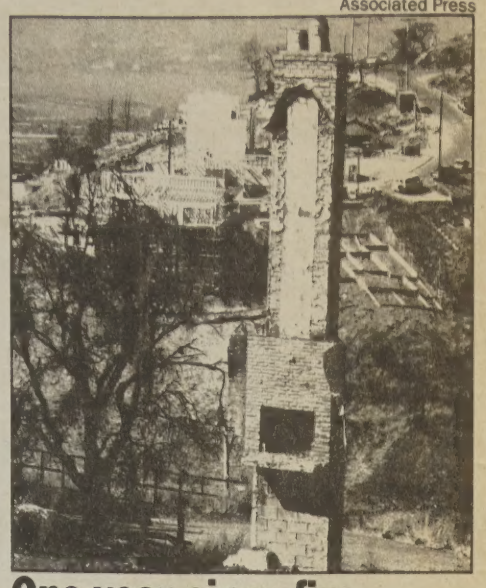
▶ **WHAT A RALLY!:** The Kansas Jayhawks rallied from a 26-point deficit late in the third quarter to slip past Iowa State, 50-47, in a football game in Ames, Iowa. The comeback set a KU record./**C5**

▶ **LUGE TRACK OPENS:** The opening of the country's first indoor, year-round luge track is a reason for luge fans to celebrate./**C12**

OPINION

▶ **CLINTON ADMINISTRATION:** A Clinton government will have some similarities to the one that sits in Washington now — one that in several ways has made a significant contribution to the world's economic malaise, writes columnist George Melloan./**D3**

Associated Press



One year since fire

A charred tree and exposed fireplace chimney are all that remain of a house destroyed by the deadly fire that raged through the Oakland, Calif., area one year ago. Residents must now cope with the changes that recovery has caused. THE WEST/**B11**

BOOKS

▶ **A TALE FOR ALL AGES:** Author T.A. "Tom" Barron loves good, old-fashioned adventure stories, as is evident in his latest book, "The Ancient One."/**D4**

TRAVEL

▶ **WELL WORTH THE BEARS:** There are grizzly warnings everywhere, but the 1 million acres of glacier-carved mountain landscapes — majestic forests, valleys, rushing streams and icy lakes — of Glacier National Park are well worth the exploring./**E14**

BUSINESS

▶ **UP AND DOWN FIELD:** Real estate brokers learn early in their careers how to live commission to commission and how much money to save in good times to help them through the bad. If they don't learn quickly and develop techniques to keep money coming in, they're going to be out of business./**F1**

PEOPLE, ETC.

Singer Anderson jailed

Country singer **Lynn Anderson** was in jail Saturday, serving a two-day sentence for violating a court order for cursing her ex-husband in front of their children. "I am serving this time even though I feel my freedom of speech has been violated, and doubt very seriously that any woman has ever received a similar sentence," Anderson said in a statement Friday, the day she reported to the jail in Nashville, Tenn. The order was issued during a legal battle between Anderson and her ex-husband for custody of the children.

Fergie files suit

Britain's **Duchess of York**, photographed topless in southern France this summer, and her American friend sought $4.4 million in damages on Friday from the photographer they said snapped the pictures. The photos of Fergie and American **John Bryan** embracing poolside were widely published. The former Sarah Ferguson and Bryan filed a complaint in Nanterre, a western suburb of Paris, against photographer **Daniel Angeli**. Their lawyers sought $2.2 million in damages for each of them, claiming invasion of privacy. The court will hand down a verdict Nov. 25.

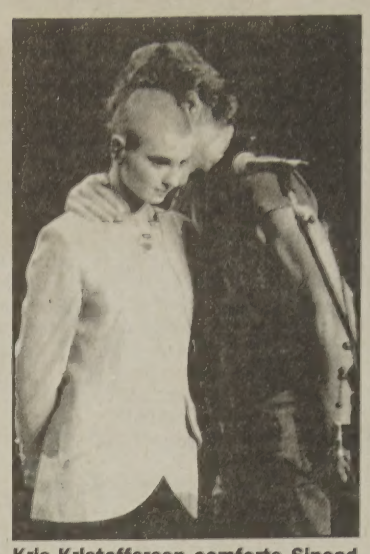
ON THE AIR

On today's TV news shows:

ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" — Topic: Ohio, Campaign Battleground. Guests: **Gov. George Voinovich**, R-Ohio; **Rep. Mary Rose Oakar**, D-Ohio; **Martin Hoke**, House candidate; **Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine**, Senate candidate. (10 a.m., Channel 13).

NBC's "Meet the Press" — Topic: How the Keynote Speakers at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions View the Debates. Guests: **Sen. Bill Bradley**, D-N.J., and **Sen. Phil Gramm**, R-Texas. (9 a.m., Channels 5/30).

CBS' "Face the Nation" — Topic: Debate Impact and the Race in the Regions. Guests: **Gov. Carroll Campbell**, R-S.C.; **Gov. John Engler**, R-Mich.; **Gov. Zell Miller**, D-Ga., **Sen. Tim Wirth**, D-Colo. (10 a.m., Channel 11).



Kris Kristofferson comforts Sinead O'Connor as she was booed off the stage in New York during a show Friday honoring Bob Dylan.

Sinead booed off stage during Dylan tribute

It was **Bob Dylan**'s night, and **Sinead O'Connor**'s nightmare. Friends old and new turned out to honor Dylan's 30 years of music-making by putting on a sold-out show Friday night at New York's Madison Square Garden.

A sobbing O'Connor was driven off the stage by boos, feeling the backlash of her attack on the pope. She was consoled by **Kris Kristofferson**, who told her, "Don't let the bastards get you down." O'Connor was to sing Dylan's "I Believe in You." As jeering continued, she did an impromptu version of **Bob Marley**'s "War," the same song she performed on "Saturday Night Live."

The crowd was otherwise enthusiastic. They paid up to $150 a ticket to see 32 guests perform Dylan songs, along with three numbers by Dylan himself. The show marked the 30th anniversary of Dylan's recording career. Performers included **Eric Clapton**, **Johnny Cash**, **Willie Nelson**, **Stevie Wonder**, **Tom Petty**, **John Mellencamp** and **Tracy Chapman**.

Gazette Telegraph news services

▼▼▼ MARK THE CALENDAR

Evaluate Your Life Day (Monday)
World's End Day (Thursday)
National Mole Day (Friday)
United Nations Day (Saturday)

THIS WEEK IS ...

- ▶ National Business Women's Week
- ▶ National Dental Hygiene Week
- ▶ National Forest Products Week
- ▶ National Infertility Awareness Week

DIDYA KNOW?

About 6.4 million pounds of candy corn will be produced for this Halloween season, according to the National Confectioners Association. That's equal to about 1.8 billion individual pieces. If you lined them up in a row they would:

▶ Stretch 150 million feet, or 28,409 miles.
▶ Fill 2¼ million medium-size plastic pumpkins.
▶ Go 48 times from Transylvania, La., to Transylvania County, N.C.
▶ Go around Death Valley, Calif., about 96 times.

Lotto

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DRAWING:

11	12	16
20	25	38

WEATHER

COLORADO SPRINGS

FORECAST

Today: Mixed clouds and sunshine. High 65.

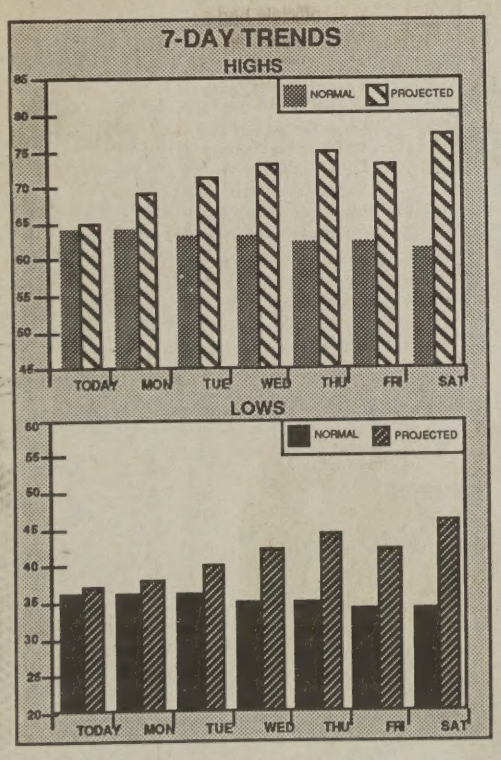
Tonight: Patchy cloudiness. Low 37.

Monday: Partly sunny and pleasant. High 69, low 38.

Tuesday: Mostly sunny, warm. High 71, low 40.

Wednesday: Mostly sunny, delightful. High 73, low 42.

Thursday: Sunny to partly cloudy, warm. High 75, low 44.



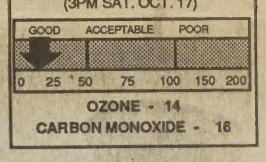
TODAY'S RECORDS

HIGH..... 79° (1958) **LOW**..... 22° (1968)

Road conditions: Call State Patrol 635-7623

STATISTICS

AIR QUALITY
(3PM SAT. OCT. 17)



OZONE - 14
CARBON MONOXIDE - 16

24-HOUR

Time	Temp.	Wind	Humid.
Friday			
6 p.m.	44	SE 8	49
7 p.m.	40	SE 7	52
8 p.m.	38	SE 7	56
9 p.m.	36	NE 7	64
10 p.m.	34	NE 6	66
11 p.m.	32	N 7	72
Saturday			
12 a.m.	32	NW 7	72
1 a.m.	33	NW 7	69
2 a.m.	30	N 8	78
3 a.m.	35	NE 9	61
4 a.m.	35	NE 8	56
5 a.m.	38	NE 6	48
6 a.m.	37	NE 6	48
7 a.m.	35	N 10	49
8 a.m.	41	NE 9	37
9 a.m.	48	W 3	37
10 a.m.	57	NE 3	26
11 a.m.	64	NE 3	26
12 p.m.	68	NE 9	25
1 p.m.	70	NE 12	26
2 p.m.	70	SE 12	26
3 p.m.	69	NE 5	27
4 p.m.	70	NE 14	26

PRECIPITATION

through 6 p.m. yesterday	
24 hours to6 p.m.....	0.00"
Total for month to date.....	0.14"
Normal for month to date.....	0.50"
Total this year to date.....	13.74"
Normal for year to date.....	14.33"

LOW/HIGH (as of 6 p.m.)

High Yesterday.....	70°
Low Yesterday.....	30°

SUN

Rose today.....	7:11
Sets today.....	6:16
Rises tomorrow.....	7:12

COLORADO FORECAST

CENTRAL MOUNTAINS: Blend of clouds and sunshine today with a pleasant afternoon. Highs 52-66. Patchy cloudiness tonight. Lows 25-37. Partly sunny and pleasant Monday. Highs 56-69.

FRONT RANGE: Mixed clouds and sun today with a nice afternoon. Highs 58-69. Clear to partly cloudy tonight. Lows 28-38. Partly sunny and pleasant Monday. Highs 64-76.

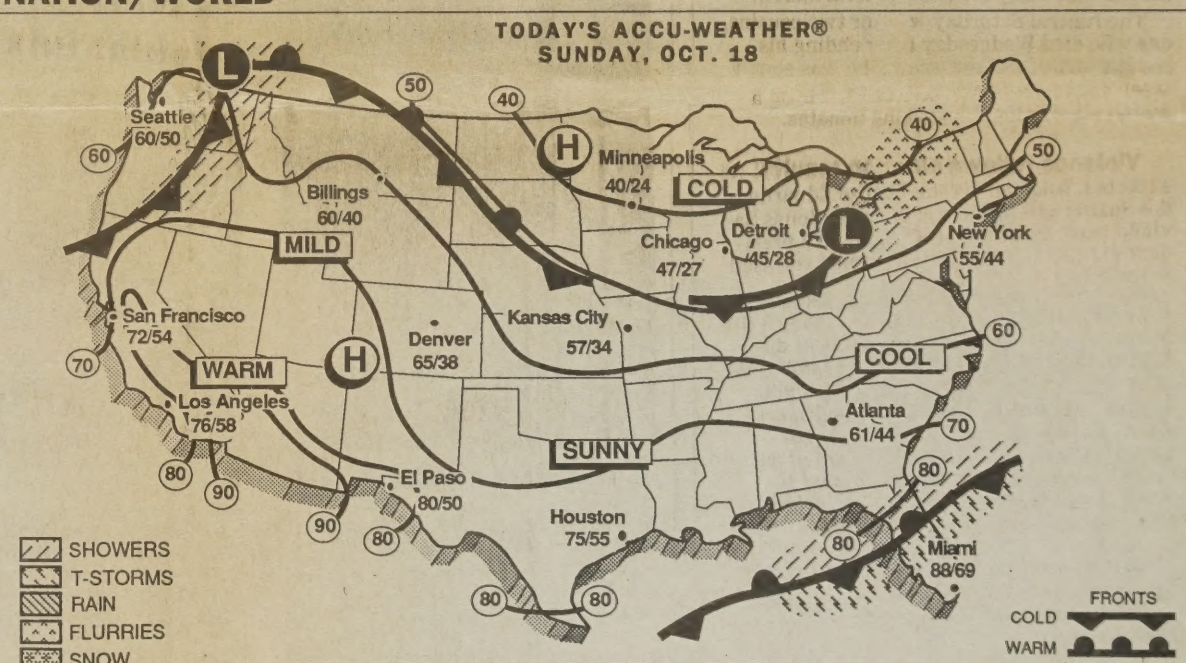
WESTERN SLOPE: Partly to mostly sunny and splendid today. Highs 64-78. Mostly clear tonight. Lows 32-44. Sunny to partly cloudy Monday. Highs 64-76.

EASTERN PLAINS: Mixed clouds and sunshine today. Highs 62-68. Partly cloudy tonight. Lows 32-38. Partly to

City	Yest.	Today	Mon.	Tues.
Akron	66/36pc	66/36pc	71/36pc	73/38s
Alamosa	69/20s	64/30pc	66/33pc	68/33s
Aspen	58/35pc	61/34pc	61/36pc	63/36s
Denver	71/36s	65/38pc	70/38pc	72/40s
Durango	68/25s	65/34s	65/37pc	67/39s
Eagle	66/27s	64/35pc	64/37pc	66/37s
Fort Collins	70/30pc	61/36pc	66/38pc	69/40s
Grand Junction	75/41s	72/43s	74/45pc	72/45s
Gunnison	65/33pc	59/28pc	59/28pc	61/30s
La Junta	73/27s	69/38pc	75/40pc	77/40s
Leadville	45/25pc	52/28pc	58/28pc	60/34s
Limon	69/25s	67/38pc	71/38pc	72/40s
Pueblo	75/22s	68/34pc	75/36pc	77/38s
Rifle	65/32s	66/41pc	68/41pc	70/41s
Trinidad	75/27s	67/35pc	76/37pc	79/40s

NATION/WORLD

TODAY'S ACCU-WEATHER®
SUNDAY, OCT. 18



Shown are noon positions of weather systems and precipitation. Temperature lines are highs for the day. Forecast high/low temperatures are given for selected cities.
1992

City	Yest.	Today	Mon.	Tues.
Albany, NY	52/45pc	49/32pc	44/22c	47/26pc
Albq., NM	79/41s	73/43s	72/46s	72/44pc
Amarillo, TX	71/33s	66/40pc	72/42pc	70/41pc
Anchorage, AK	34/15s	32/19s	34/21pc	38/29pc
Asheville, NC	63/47pc	58/37pc	56/35s	53/33s
Atlanta, GA	69/51pc	61/44pc	65/46s	62/45s
Atl. City, NJ	69/47pc	55/37pc	51/30pc	53/33pc
Austin, TX	78/60sh	74/57pc	76/58pc	80/57c
Baltimore, MD	57/45s	56/40pc	52/35pc	51/35pc
Bangor, ME	57/47pc	48/35c	42/23sh	43/25pc
Billings, MT	51/30sf	60/40c	64/40sh	67/44pc
Birmingham, AL	68/49s	69/42pc	69/41s	68/42s
Bismarck, ND	40/22s	44/26pc	57/23sh	61/31pc
Boise, ID	66/35s	69/43pc	65/50pc	73/51pc
Boston, MA	65/48s	52/40pc	47/33c	49/33pc
Brownsville, TX	85/70pc	81/65pc	80/65c	84/68c
Buffalo, NY	49/37pc	44/31sn	40/23pc	46/32pc
Burlington, VT	52/42pc	45/31sf	41/25sf	43/30pc
Casper, WY	60/28s	64/37pc	67/37c	71/41pc
Cedar City, UT	76/40s	75/43pc	70/42pc	73/42s
Charleston, SC	69/65c	69/51c	66/48s	66/52s
Charleston, WV	53/35s	56/33pc	50/30pc	60/34pc
Charlotte, NC	66/52pc	61/42pc	59/40s	58/38s
Cheyenne, WY	62/34s	61/35pc	68/29pc	64/35pc
Chicago, IL	50/28s	47/27pc	50/35pc	50/36sh
Cincinnati, OH	52/30s	55/30pc	50/32s	55/37pc
Cleveland, OH	50/41pc	45/32sh	41/30pc	52/34pc
Columbus, OH	52/32pc	50/29pc	46/30s	53/34pc
Concord, NH	56/45c	49/34c	44/27c	49/28pc
Dallas, TX	66/58c	72/50s	71/52pc	75/53pc
Davenport, IA	52/25pc	46/27pc	51/29pc	54/34c
Des Moines, IA	53/26s	48/31pc	56/33pc	57/40pc
Detroit, MI	51/35pc	45/28sn	42/26s	49/32sh
Duluth, MN	35/23sn	34/22pc	39/26pc	43/33sh
El Paso, TX	86/51s	80/50s	81/52pc	80/52pc
Fairbanks, AK	23/1s	32/19s	34/19pc	36/23pc
Fargo, ND	38/21pc	38/23pc	49/27sh	56/35pc
Flagstaff, AZ	73/33s	70/36s	66/42pc	69/43s
Grand Is., NE	52/30s	54/34pc	66/31c	68/35pc
Great Falls, MT	52/28pc	56/39c	62/40sh	66/41pc
Hartford, CT	55/46pc	52/34pc	44/26c	47/25pc
Hilo, HI	90/70pc	87/71pc	85/69sh	87/69sh
Honolulu, HI	90/73pc	87/71c	87/71pc	87/71pc
Houston, TX	74/63c	75/55pc	76/56pc	81/56pc
Indianapolis, IN	52/31s	52/29pc	51/35s	57/36pc

LEGEND: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-Ice.

City	Yest.	Today	Mon.	Tues.
Jackson, MS	73/56pc	73/45pc	72/45s	75/46pc
Jacksonville, FL	82/64pc	77/57c	74/58s	74/59pc
Kansas City	54/33s	57/34pc	61/43pc	62/42pc
Las Vegas, NV	85/57s	86/58s	83/59s	85/59s
Little Rock, AR	66/46s	70/45s	68/44pc	71/45pc
Los Angeles	80/55c	76/58pc	74/60pc	76/58s
Louisville, KY	57/36s	58/34pc	55/35s	58/38pc
Marquette, MI	35/26sn	34/19pc	39/24pc	41/26sn
Memphis, TN	64/44s	68/44s	66/43pc	68/43pc
Miami, FL	86/74pc	88/69pc	84/72pc	85/73pc
Milwaukee, WI	47/29pc	43/27pc	46/28pc	49/33sh
Minneapolis	48/29pc	40/24pc	47/32pc	52/37c
Mobile, AL	72/65c	75/51pc	73/53s	72/54pc
Nashville, TN	59/40s	63/37s	61/39s	62/41s
New Orleans	70/66c	76/58pc	76/55s	78/56pc
New York, NY	61/50s	55/44pc	51/38pc	51/37pc
Norfolk, VA	69/55pc	59/47pc	55/43s	56/46s
North Platte, NE	52/24s	55/32pc	67/28pc	65/32pc
Oklahoma City	61/44c	64/45s	66/46pc	68/47pc
Omaha, NE	52/27pc	51/33pc	60/37c	60/42pc
Orlando, FL	85/66pc	81/68sh	79/65pc	78/65pc
Philadelphia	66/50pc	56/42pc	51/35pc	51/36pc
Phoenix, AZ	96/65s	94/66s	92/67s	93/66s
Pittsburgh, PA	50/37pc	50/33c	43/29pc	51/30pc
Portland, OR	68/51sh	63/51r	63/52pc	61/50pc
Providence, RI	66/47s	53/38pc	48/33c	51/34pc
Rapid City, SD	46/23c	56/33pc	65/33sh	67/37pc
Reno, NV	77/37s	70/37pc	69/40s	69/40s
Richmond, VA	66/48s	57/41pc	53/33s	53/34s
Roswell, NM	79/41s	70/45pc	76/49pc	78/46pc
St. Louis, MO	55/38s	56/35pc	58/38pc	59/46pc
Sacramento	82/49s	76/53pc	77/54s	75/55s
Salt Lake City	69/38s	74/46pc	70/45pc	72/45pc
San Antonio	80/65c	75/57pc	77/58c	82/58c
San Diego, CA	74/59pc	75/63pc	74/62pc	75/62pc
San Francisco	75/54s	72/54pc	71/55pc	73/55pc
San Jose, CA	77/50s	73/58pc	80/54pc	77/54s
Santa Fe, NM	72/36pc	69/38s	66/41s	67/37pc
Seattle WA	62/47sh	60/50r	60/51c	62/52pc
Shreveport, LA	65/57c	72/49s	71/50pc	76/50pc
Sioux Falls, SD	43/28c	45/31pc	55/31c	58/37pc
Spokane, WA	54/35c	56/43sh	57/46pc	60/46pc
Tampa, FL	84/63pc	82/64sh	81/63pc	82/64pc
Topeka, KS	58/29s	57/37pc	64/40pc	65/39pc
Tucson, AZ	93/58s	90/59s	87/58s	87/58s
Tulsa, OK	61/38pc	66/44s	68/43pc	71/44pc
Washington	58/46s	58/40pc	54/37s	53/38pc
Wichita, KS	59/36pc	60/41s	65/43pc	66/44pc
Wilmington, DE	60/46s	55/42pc	51/36pc	53/36pc

CANADA

City	Yest.	Today	Mon.	Tues.
Calgary, Alb.	28/19c	45/24c	50/33c	63/38sh
Edmonton, Alb.	29/14sf	40/16sn	50/25c	63/30pc
Montreal, Que.	47/39pc	41/28sf	40/28pc	45/31pc
Ottawa, Ont.	46/36pc	41/27sf	41/29pc	45/30pc
Toronto, Ont.	48/37pc	41/27sf	41/30pc	51/38c
Vancouver	58/48c	57/48c	56/49c	58/51pc
Winnipeg, Man.	31/23sn	36/22pc	45/28sh	50/33pc

WORLD

City	Sun.	City	Sun.
Acapulco	88/73pc	Madrid	63/43pc
Amsterdam	46/38sh	Manila	91/77s
Athens	77/57pc	Mexico City	72/54pc
Beijing	67/50pc	Moscow	48/40r
Beirut	82/68s	Nassau	88/73pc
Berlin	47/36sh	Oslo	42/34c
Brussels	45/39c	Paris	52/41c
Buenos Aires	77/59pc	Rio de Janeiro	80/60sh
Cairo	85/65s	Riyadh	99/75s
Copenhagen	41/34r	Rome	61/52pc
Dublin	47/35sh	San Juan	90/77pc
Geneva	50/43pc	Seoul	60/48pc
Hong Kong	84/74pc	Stockholm	41/32pc
Jerusalem	82/60s	Sydney	68/52pc
Kuwait	97/75s	Tokyo	68/60pc
London	49/41sh	Warsaw	45/34sh

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NATION

Agriculture official accused of awarding contracts and jobs improperly

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Investigators say Agriculture Department official Sarita Schotta awarded jobs and contracts to acquaintances, spent thousands of dollars on questionable training programs, and used her government car phone for calls to a gourmet shop and beauty salon.

USDA's Office of Inspector General found that under Schotta's direction, there have been numerous violations of federal laws or regulations involving hiring, training, contracts and travel.

Schotta is deputy administrator for management with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and joined the agency as a political appointee in June 1989.

She called the audit a "vindictive piece" prompted by "fat-cat bureaucrats." She is being hounded by "good-old-boy whistle-blowers" who resent change and her hiring of women and outsiders, she said Friday.

The report found that more than $400,000 in contracts had been awarded to a claims processing company in increments of less than $25,000. Spending of less than $25,000 doesn't require competitive bidding. The audit did not identify the company.

Inouye: GOP opponent's ads "violate every standard of political conduct."

Hairdresser says Inouye attacked her

Secretly taped charge run as ad

News services

HONOLULU — Tuesday, she was known simply as Daniel Inouye's hairstylist.

But Friday Lenore Kwock became one of the biggest threats to the Democratic senator's long political career.

Dragged into the public spotlight because of campaign politics, Kwock, 40, aired allegations Friday that Inouye had forced her to have sex with him 17 years ago. Kwock said it happened when she went to Inouye's apartment on an errand for her boss.

"As soon as I walked through the door, he grabbed me, and proceeded his advances on me," Kwock said. "I was very young, inexperienced and scared. I felt overpowered by him, and the fact that he was Daniel Inouye. He removed my clothing, and I'm just thinking, 'This is going to happen.' "

Kwock said she did not consider the incident to have been rape because she did not fight back. She said she never told Inouye his advances upset her.

Inouye on Friday denied any intimate relationship with Kwock, who also claimed Inouye had molested her once after the attack and made several sexual comments to her during the nearly 20 years she cut and dyed his hair.

The most recent incident occurred at the beginning of this year, she said.

Kwock said she was forced to tell her story because of recent television commercials sponsored by state Sen. Rick Reed, who is running against Inouye.

Kwock said she felt compelled to speak up and tell the truth before it gets twisted. "Rick Reed doesn't know the whole truth."

Inouye said the allegations have no basis in truth and accused Reed of "violating every standard of political conduct and ethics."

Reed began airing the ads Friday using an admittedly surreptitiously taped conversation between Kwock and Reed campaign supporter Umeko Walker.

Inouye said, "I have spent many hours at night trying to figure that out, I don't know. If I am such a bad person during all these times . . . why didn't she give me a hint or anything like that?"

When his hairstylist moved to a new location, Inouye said, she even called.

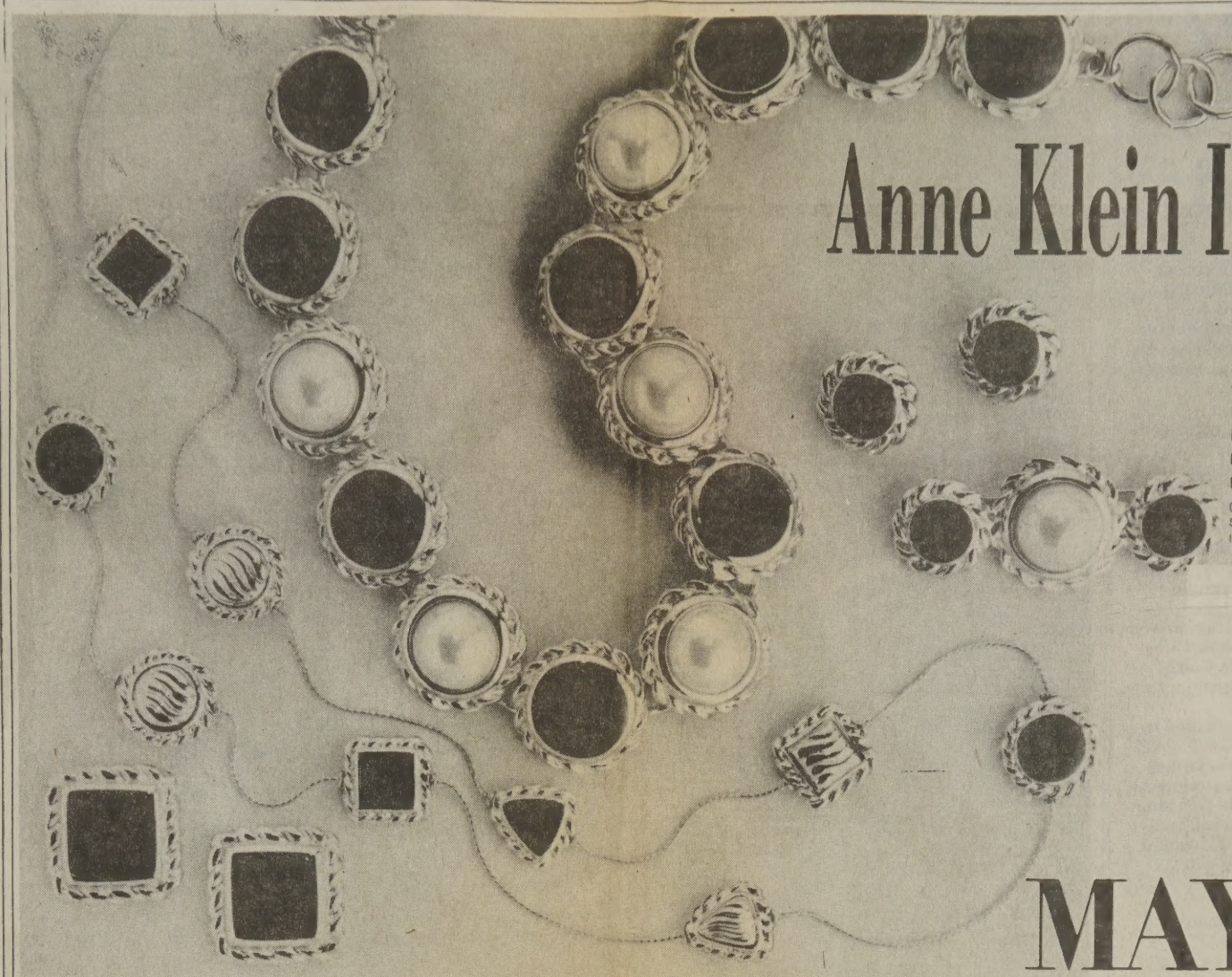
In an earlier interview, Kwock said Walker came to her for advice, claiming she had been offered a job in Inouye's campaign in return for certain sexual favors.

Kwock said she believes Walker set her up, but doesn't believe she was working with Reed.

Walker could not be reached for comment. She admitted in an open letter to selected media accompanying the tape that the conversation was recorded without Kwock's knowledge.

Inouye's campaign said Walker never was offered a job.

In Reed's 60-second television ad, a narrator charges that Inouye has used his position to exploit women.



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WEEKEND SALE
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SHOP FOR GREAT FASHION SAVINGS TODAY 11AM-6PM*

SALE 19.99
MISSES' SWEATER VESTS. Argyle, houndstooth or embroidered solids by US Sweaters. Orig. $26-$32 ____ Sale 19.99
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SALE 25% OFF
PACESETTER FALL COLLECTIONS FOR MISSES. Rayon and knit dressing. Orig. $30-$210 ____ Sale 21.99-156.99
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SALE 19.99
CAREER SKIRTS FOR MISSES. From Requirements and Briggs. In solids or challis prints. Orig. 24.99-$32 ____ Sale 19.99
(D-138)

SALE 25% OFF
BETTER PETITE SPORTSWEAR
From famous makers. In great fall colors. Orig. $48-$180 ____ Sale 35.99-134.99
(D-23,25,26,939) Not at Downtown or Cinderella City.

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COTTON SWEATERS FOR PETITES
V-neck, crew-neck and cardigan sweaters. Reg. $40-$50 ____ Sale 29.99-39.99
(D-924) Not at Cinderella City.

SALE 25% OFF
DOCKERS® FOR WOMEN. Woven shirts, knit tops, denim or twill pants. Currently $38-$50 ____ Sale 28.50-37.50
(D-931) Not at Southglenn, Downtown, Cinderella City.

SALE 25% OFF
FAMOUS MAKER DRESSES FOR MISSES AND PETITES
Orig. $84-$200 ____ Sale 59.99-149.99
(D-105,968,971) Interim markdowns taken.

SALE 20% OFF
PACER FLEECE FOR MISSES
Mock t-necks, henley tops and jogging pants. Orig. $26-$44 ____ Sale 19.99-34.99
(D-330)

25%-40% OFF
MISSES' COORDINATES
• FROM ALFRED DUNNER
• KORET® • RUSS
• PANTS • SKIRTS • SHORTS
• BLOUSES • TEES • SWEATERS
Orig. $34-$80 ____ Sale 19.99-59.99
(D-339,920,922) Not at Cinderella City.

SALE 25% OFF
MISSES' ZIP-LINED PANTCOATS
Classic hooded and A-line styles. Sizes 8-16. Orig. $95 ____ Sale 69.99
(D-66)

SELECTED FALL CLEARANCE FASHIONS
25-33% OFF ORIGINAL PRICES
FOR MISSES • PETITES • WOMEN
JUNIORS • YOUNG MEN • MEN
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SALE 29.99-49.99
WOMEN'S DRESS SHOES. From Bandolino,® Nine West,® Karen Scott, Calico.® Orig. $38-$68 ____ Sale 29.99-49.99
(D-All) Not at Cinderella City.

EXTRA 50% OFF
DRESS SHIRTS/NECKWEAR
• SELECTED CLEARANCE STYLES
• VAN HEUSEN • BILL BLASS®
• IN SIZES FOR MEN
Orig. 22.50-$40
Currently 16.99-29.99 ____ 8.49-14.99
(D-5,385)

SALE 25% OFF
JUNIORS FALL DRESSES
From Rampage, Xtruz and Byer. Orig. $48-$68 ____ Sale 35.99-49.99
(D-154,914) Not at Downtown or Cinderella City.

SALE 29.99
DOCKERS® PANTS FOR MEN
All cotton with pleated fronts. Sizes 30-40. Reg. $42 ____ Sale 29.99
(D-357)

SALE 9.99
CAMISOLES FROM ERIKA TAYLOR
Built-up or spaghetti straps. In satin. Orig. $16-$18 ____ Sale 9.99
(D-39,85) Not at Cinderella City.

SALE 25% OFF
FALL ACCESSORIES. Hair accessories, silk or polyester scarves, leather belts for her. Orig. $12-$42 ____ Sale 8.99-31.49
(D-118,358)

SALE 25% OFF
SELECTED WOMEN'S FALL ATHLETIC SHOES. From famous makers. Currently 38.95-69.95 ____ Sale 29.21-52.46
(D-381)

SALE 25% OFF
CHILDREN'S WARMWEAR. From London Fog,® Tidykins and Just Friends. Orig. $4-$50 ____ Sale $3-37.50
(D-42,106,151,163,164,169,398) Not at Cinderella City.

SALE 25% OFF
YOUNG MEN'S SPORTS TEES
Pure cotton. From Nutmeg. Currently $22-$25 ____ Sale 16.50-18.75
(D-90) Not at Downtown, Cinderella City.

SALE 29.99
MEN'S SOLID DENIM SPORTSHIRTS. From John Ashford. In black or indigo. Orig. 37.50 ____ Sale 29.99
(D-369)

Selections vary. Sorry, no mail or phone orders accepted. Shop early, quantities may be limited. * Some of these items may remain at reduced prices after the event. Petites: not at Cinderella City. Women's not at Southglenn, Downtown, Ft. Collins, Cinderella City.

MAY D&F | MasterCard | VISA
NOW THERE ARE 3 WAYS TO CHARGE AT MAY D&F

MAY D&F
EXPERIENCE THE DIFFERENCE

1992 ELECTION

AMENDMENT 2: BATTLE OVER VALUES

"Just to have this measure on the ballot we have seen an increase of intolerance and an atmosphere of open animosity. Just imagine what would happen if we wrote discrimination into our constitution."

Equal Protection Campaign spokeswoman Bobbie McCallum

Amendment/ Law, values intertwined

From A1

them "minority status" or "quota preferences."

The distinction is important, yet confusing. For the terms arise from an area of law few Americans understand — a landscape of details that have been shaped throughout three decades with immense specificity by lawmakers, bureaucrats and the courts.

But voters in Colorado and in Oregon — where a similar ballot proposal would force government to actively discourage homosexuality — have heard little of those boring details. Instead, they've been harangued about "militant gays" who want to push their values down everyone's throats. And about "right-wing Christians" who want to push their values down everyone's throats.

With so much at stake, this is how people have been debating Amendment 2:

"Do you feel you and your organization are on a mission from God?" a man asks Tebedo.

"Do we feel we're on a mission from God? Why do I think that's a loaded question?"

"Because it is."

So is Amendment 2. It is a question loaded with feelings about fairness and equality, morality and values. It is a case study of how values shape law, and how law in turn shapes values.

"In that Bible," a woman tells Kevin Tebedo, "there is a passage that people have used for hundreds of years to explain why blacks would always be slaves or servants of whites. Do you believe that?"

"No," Tebedo says.

"People used that Bible for why women should not get the vote. Were they right?"

"Nope," Tebedo says. "They weren't right."

"What if you're wrong, Kevin?"

"I'm not wrong."

"What if you're wrong, like other people were wrong?"

"I'm not wrong."

Issue boils down to job discrimination

In the past 30 years, the civil rights movement has stretched a protective cloak over millions of Americans. Today, it is illegal to discriminate against people because of their race, gender, religion, national origin, disability or age. In some states, it is even illegal to discriminate against people because of their criminal record or personal appearance.

But in most of the United States and Colorado, it's still legal to turn away gays from public places, refuse to rent to them or deny them jobs for no other reason than their sexual orientation.

Discrimination is the issue at the heart of Amendment 2. But like most issues surrounding the volatile subject, it is more complicated than it's being portrayed during the election campaign.

Nowhere is that more apparent than with employment discrimination.

Gay activists say discrimination happens every day in the workplace. Proponents of Amendment 2 disagree, saying gays already have enough legal protection from being fired unfairly or refused a job.

Reality is far less clear.

Employment law is extremely complex, a patchwork of regulations and court precedents that can be an expensive mine field for businesses that run afoul. Given that, experts doubt gays face pervasive job discrimination, even in the absence of one blanket law to protect them.

But anecdotal evidence suggests that gays are not as protected from discrimination as Amendment 2's authors believe.

To this day, the words on the job application — "WE CANNOT HIRE HOMOSEXUALS" — shock 43-year-old David Harvey.

To a home for troubled girls in Aurora, it is a perfectly logical business policy. To Harvey, it is the same as "Colored" over the drugstore counters, drinking fountains and bus seats of Jim Crow's South. No different than "No Jews." No Mexicans. No Irish.

Two years ago, the Denver man applied for a job at Excelsior Youth Centers. Two years later, his voice cracks with dejection: "I told them I was going to turn them in. I told them it's against the law to discriminate."

It isn't in this case. The company believes it inappropriate for lesbians to perform such tasks as pat searches and bed checks on the female residents, says executive director Bill Gregory. To exclude lesbians but hire gay men would possibly be illegal, though. "That," he says, "is gender discrimination."

But couldn't the company treat gay employees the same as male employees, who work at Excelsior but do not perform intimate tasks with the residents?

Gregory replies firmly: "We've just decided it would be inappropriate. These kids — they're emotionally disturbed kids. They're real confused anyway. *That's* just an issue we don't need to deal with here."

ABOUT THE STORY

This analysis of the legal issues surrounding Amendment 2 is based on more than 75 interviews — with gay activists and their political opponents, employment law and constitutional law experts, affirmative-action officers, small-business persons, corporate managers and voters. Four books on civil rights issues and more than a dozen court cases and legal opinions also were reviewed.

Mary Kelley/Gazette Telegraph

The Rev. Leon Kelly, who works to discourage Denver-area children from joining gangs, plays basketball with fifth-grader Charles Watkins during lunch hour at Columbine Elementary School in Denver. Kelly has spoken out in favor of Amendment 2.

Gay rights opponents say gays have recourse for unfair treatment through tort law, the centuries-old collection of civil laws that remedy negligent acts. "Numerous cases are on file of successful pursuit by homosexuals of redress for wrongful termination under tort law," says Colorado for Family Values founder Tony Marco.

That's not exactly true. Wrongful-discharge laws aren't a blanket protection. To use them, employees must prove they were fired for a reason that goes against state or federal policy. A California gay man, for instance, won a wrongful-discharge case using a state law that protects employee political activity. The court did not rule he was protected as a gay person — it ruled his expression of homosexuality constituted political activity.

"You really have to find a hook," says Washington, D.C., attorney Larry Lorber, an expert in labor law. "You can't just say, 'I was good and they fired me unfairly.' There is no obligation for employers to be fair."

While the 1990 Americans With Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination based on AIDS and HIV — potentially allowing gays to sue employers who even perceived they had the disease — gay activists are fighting for something more comprehensive.

Something more comprehensive than the "hooks" needed under tort law. Something more comprehensive than the glare of public scrutiny, which has been used to force some companies to change their policies.

Consider the case of Cracker Barrel Old Country Stores. Out of the blue last year, the Southern chain issued a statement that homosexuality was inconsistent with the corporation's "traditional family values."

"Scores of people were fired for no other reason than what they did in their private lives," says Gregory King, spokesman for the Human Rights Campaign Fund in Washington, D.C., the nation's largest gay political lobby. "Only three came forward to speak about it. The fear is so great."

But there is more to the story.

Outraged gay organizations demonstrated and urged customers to boycott the chain. Congressmen issued scathing statements. Within two months, Cracker Barrel rescinded the policy.

For corporate America, there is a moral to the tale. "It's bad employer relations," says Philadelphia labor attorney Jonathan Segal. "And often bad employer relations is a lost dollar."

A growing number of companies such as AT&T, U S West and Digital have policies prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation. Many others have procedures to try to ensure managerial decisions are based strictly on performance. More than good will, it's a safeguard from lawsuits as laws governing the workplace become increasingly complex.

But for gay activists, it is not enough to see one case go punished and not another. Maybe the nation balked at Cracker Barrel, but Excelsior Youth Centers turned away David Harvey without one demonstration, one boycott or one screaming stockholder.

So they are pursuing specific protection from discrimination, city by city, state by state, in much the same way blacks fought for civil rights in the 1960s. Discrimination based on sexual orientation — not only in employment but in housing and public places — is now illegal in seven states and more than 110 cities.

Colorado and Oregon could be the first states to go against the trend.

"This state would actually legalize the discrimination that is beginning to be rejected in other parts of the country," says Julie Nice, a University of Denver law professor opposed to Amendment 2.

The measure's supporters see it differently.

"We're proposing a statewide initiative to let you, the voter — not a handful of liberal judges or legislators — decide on a constitutional amendment to prohibit homosexual activists from gaining even more advantages for themselves at your expense," says a Colorado for Family Values pamphlet.

"Together, we can stop them before they gain enough momentum."

Morality concerns complicate issue

Indeed, Amendment 2 is all about momentum.

Mark Williams' vision of where things may head is powerful. It moved the 33-year-old Colorado Springs father, born-again Christian and mailroom clerk to pass petitions for Amendment 2.

Without it, Williams fears gays will have the right to force schools to hire them. He's afraid they will force their views on children like his 5-year-old son and 8-year-old daughter.

It doesn't matter that many civil rights experts doubt his vision. "I base what I feel totally on the word of God," Williams says. "And the word of God definitely speaks against homosexuality."

Leaders of Colorado for Family Values insist Amendment 2 is a civil rights issue as much as a moral one. They claim the U.S. Supreme Court has set criteria for who should be singled out for civil rights protection, and that gays don't meet that standard.

But in fact, the court has only protected groups by striking down laws that infringed on them. The court does not extend civil rights protection to anyone. Lawmakers — be it the Congress or a city council — do. And if there is any criteria for who gets civil rights, says Jack Lang y Marquez, director of the Colorado Civil Rights Division, it is this: "Does the group experience discrimination?"

In the past 15 years, he says, lawmakers at all levels have specifically protected dozens of groups — from veterans of war to pregnant women.

Still, Mark Williams does not believe gays should be among them. "Homosexuality is morally wrong," he says. "Getting pregnant is not. It's a natural thing God intended. There is nothing wrong with rights for war veterans, either. They were standing up for our country."

He fears if gays get basic protection from discrimination, they won't stop there. Soon, they will want job quotas and affirmative action.

"Special rights" is the theme of Colorado for Family Values' campaign. Amendment 2 contains words that are, for many Americans, loaded with emotion.

"Minority status."

"Quota preferences."

Yet contrary to popular belief, affirmative action — the making up for past wrongs using such remedies as quotas — does not always go hand-in-hand with protection from discrimination.

Affirmative action has complicated historical roots, growing as it did out of federal civil rights legislation, administrative regulations and court cases. It has been used almost exclusively to help racial minorities and women advance in the workplace. There is no affirmative action for people older than 40, for instance, and yet they've been specifically protected against discrimination for 20 years.

From most indications, gays are not seeking affirmative action. Arthur Leonard, a New York Law School professor who researches gay rights, says he knows of no local or state case in which gays have sought job quotas. At the federal level, gays are lobbying for protection under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. But the legislation they've drafted would bar the use of statistics to prove discrimination, and quotas to remedy it.

"It isn't what gays want," says lobbyist Gregory King of the Human Rights Campaign Fund. "The people who need to be protected already have jobs."

Mark Williams isn't convinced. He is certain that if gays get "special rights," he will lose his own basic ones. He fears, for instance, that if he were to rent a room in his home, he could be forced to accept a homosexual.

"Have you heard the story of the roommates in Wisconsin?" he asks.

It's a popular one with Amendment 2's supporters.

In the city of Madison last year, two heterosexual women advertised for a roommate. They agreed to share their apartment with a woman but backed out when she told them she was gay. The lesbian sued under the city's anti-discrimination law.

"The two women were required to write letters of apology to the applicant. Compelled to attend 'sensitivity classes' taught by lesbians. Forced to watch graphic depictions of homosexual behavior," says a fund-raising letter written last year for Colorado for Family Values by former U.S. Sen. Bill Armstrong.

"That's grossly inaccurate," says Cindy Wick, an assistant to Madison's Equal Opportunities Commission.

The roommates initially agreed to some of the measures in a settlement negotiated by a hearing officer, she says. But then they appealed to the full commission. In July, the panel decided the ordinance was never intended for roommates. The women never paid fines, wrote apologies or attended classes.

What anti-discrimination laws for gays do and don't exempt varies from place to place — especially with regard to religion. Some exempt all religious institutions; others do in certain situations. And several churches and religious groups have won court cases to exclude gays on moral grounds.

See AMENDMENT/A7

Gazette Telegraph

Amendment 2

Amendment 2 would repeal laws in Denver, Boulder and Aspen that prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in housing, employment and public places. The measure's supporters say gays use such laws to flood the legal system with frivolous complaints and take away from more disadvantaged groups.

In reality, most discrimination complaints filed in the three cities involved other issues such as race, gender or age. Those involving sexual orientation were settled out of court.

	Aspen	Boulder	Denver
Sexual orientation added to law	1977	1987	1991
Total complaints of discrimination (includes all characteristics such as race, gender, age and disability)	0	NA	73

Complaints based on sexual orientation

	Aspen	Boulder	Denver
Complaints	0	11	30
Dismissed for lack of probable cause	0	4	12*
Discrimination found	0	2	2
Cases withdrawn	0	2	2
Ended in mutual agreement	0	2	2
Under investigation	0	1	12

* Includes complaints the agency dropped because it lacked jurisdiction

AMENDMENT 2: BATTLE OVER VALUES

1992 ELECTION

"We should sincerely hope, pray and act with true compassion to encourage homosexuals, bisexuals and lesbians to reflect deeply on their behavior. To stop justifying it. And to forsake it."

Paper on gay rights by Tony Marco, founder of Colorado for Family Values

LAWS IN PLACE

In seven states and more than 110 cities and counties, it is illegal to discriminate against people based on their sexual orientation. The protections vary from place to place. Areas covered by the discrimination bans include employment, housing, public places, education, credit and trade union practices. Here are cities, counties and states that now have some kind of anti-discrimination policy for gays in place:

PLACES WITH ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION:

STATES:
California
Connecticut
Hawaii
Massachusetts
New Jersey
Vermont
Wisconsin

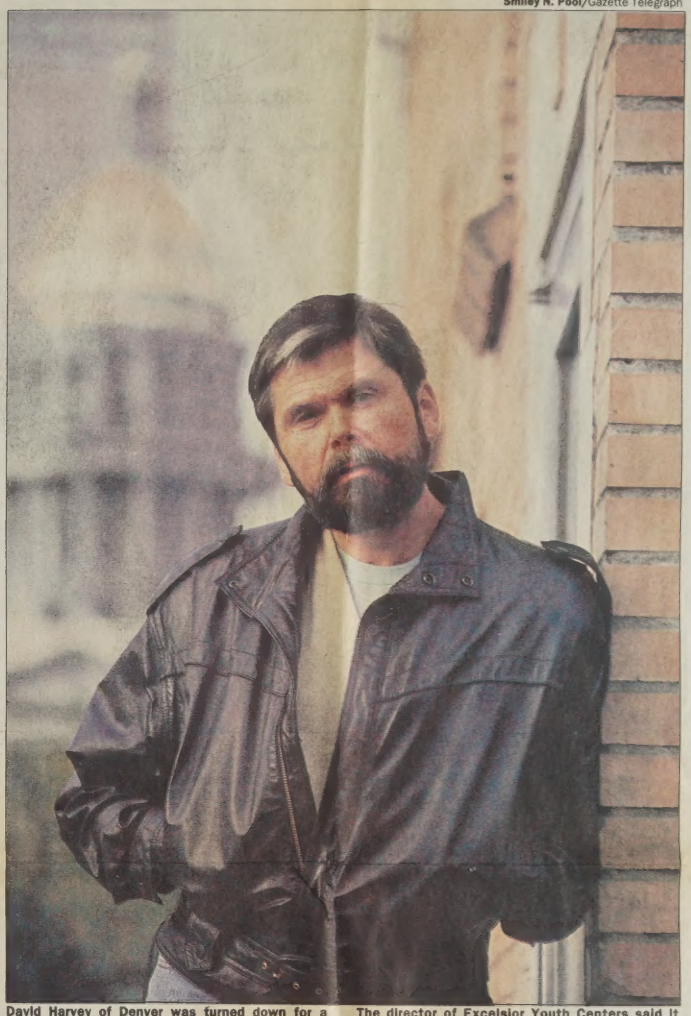
CITIES AND COUNTIES:
Berkeley, Calif.
Davis, Calif.
Hayward, Calif.
Laguna Beach, Calif.
Long Beach, Calif.
Los Angeles
Oakland, Calif.
Palo Alto, Calif.
Sacramento, Calif.
San Diego
San Francisco
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Santa Monica, Calif.
West Hollywood, Calif.
San Mateo County, Calif.
Aspen
Boulder
Denver
Hartford, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
Stamford, Conn.
Washington, D.C.
Key West, Fla.
Tampa, Fla.
Hillsborough County, Fla.
Palm Beach County, Fla.
Champaign, Ill.
Chicago
Evanston, Ill.
Oak Park, Ill.
Urbana, Ill.
Ames, Iowa
Iowa City
New Orleans
Portland, Maine
Baltimore
Gaithersberg, Md.
Rockville, Md.
Howard County, Md.
Montgomery County, Md.
Amherst, Mass.
Boston
Cambridge, Mass.
Malden, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Birmingham, Mich.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
Detroit
East Lansing, Mich.
Flint, Mich.
Saginaw, Mich.
Marshall, Minn.
Minneapolis
St. Paul, Minn.
Alfred, N.Y.
East Hampton, N.Y.
Ithaca, N.Y.
New York City
Syracuse, N.Y.
Tompkins County, N.Y.
Columbus, Ohio
Yellow Springs, Ohio
Portland, Ore.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Lancaster, Pa.
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Austin, Texas
Burlington, Vt.
Alexandria, Va.
Pullman, Wash.
Seattle
King County, Wash.
Madison, Wis.

PLACES THAT BAN DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT:

STATES:
Colorado
Illinois
Louisiana
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota
New Mexico
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Washington

CITIES AND COUNTIES:
Phoenix
Tucson, Ariz.
Alameda County, Calif.
Cathedral City, Calif.
Cupertino, Calif.
Mountain View, Calif.
Riverside, Calif.
Santa Barbara County, Calif.
San Jose, Calif.
Santa Cruz, Calif.
Santa Cruz County, Calif.
Boulder County
Morgan County
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Atlanta
Honolulu
Cook County, Ill.
Ingham County, Mich.
Hennepin County, Minn.
Kansas City
Essex County, N.J.
Brighton, N.Y.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Rochester, N.Y.
Troy, N.Y.
Watertown, N.Y.
Suffolk County, N.Y.
Chapel Hill, N.C.
Raleigh, N.C.
Cincinnati
Dayton, Ohio
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
Northampton County, Pa.
Minnehaha County, S.D.
Houston
Salt Lake County, Utah
Arlington County, Va.
Olympia, Wash.
Clallam County, Wash.
Milwaukee
Dane County, Wis.

Smiley N. Pool/Gazette Telegraph



David Harvey of Denver was turned down for a job at a school for troubled girls because he's gay. The director of Excelsior Youth Centers said it "would be inappropriate" to employ gays there.

Amendment/Court challenge would be likely

From A6

But people such as Mark Williams would rather not have such ambiguity. "I think there is too much gray area nowadays. We have an open mind with just about everything in America. We need to have an opinion about these things. It is a moral decision."

Yet Colorado for Family Values leaders resist being typecast as a group of religious conservatives. They point to the two former chairmen of the Colorado Civil Rights Commission and the half-dozen minority leaders who support Amendment 2 — such as the Rev. Leon Kelly, well known for his work keeping young Denver men out of gangs.

"Noted African-American civil rights leaders are not deceived by the counterfeit of civil rights gay extremists have raised in their own interest," writes Marco. "Denver civil rights legend Rev. Leon Kelly has said, 'I never saw gays riding in the backs of buses or denied service at restaurants.' "

But Kelly, too, turns to religion to explain his support of Amendment 2. "My belief is based strictly on my faith in the word of God," he says.

Even Marco ends his 60-page paper on gay rights not with law, but with scripture — a quote from the prophet Isaiah: "Why are you striving for that which doesn't satisfy?"

"We should sincerely hope, pray and act with true compassion to encourage homosexuals, bisexuals and lesbians to reflect deeply on their behavior," he writes. "To stop justifying it. And to forsake it."

Gays fear backlash throughout state

A mile or two away, but worlds apart, is a home not so different at first glance from Mark Williams' home. There is a garden in the back yard, a fish tank in the living room, a child's drawings hung dutifully on a kitchen wall. There are two political buttons on a bedroom dresser. They say, "Love makes a family, nothing more, nothing else."

Carol and Shellie duBois are raising one child and tending to a newborn in this quiet Colorado Springs home.

But with Amendment 2, they say, that surely could change. The other night they talked of leaving a state that may officially deny them and other gays a legal claim of discrimination.

"We don't want our children going to school and getting bombarded with all the hate," 33-year-old Carol duBois says.

Gays fear Amendment 2 would heighten the level of violence against them. Those who live in the three Colorado cities that protect them dread a return to the status quo — to never knowing how this employer or that landlord could react to their sexual orientation.

"I think there is too much gray area nowadays... We need to have an opinion about these things. It is a moral decision."

Amendment 2 opponent Mark Williams

And for those who live with the status quo now, Amendment 2 throws a large and potentially unconstitutional barrier in front of their vision of the future.

Make no mistake, it is a vision that includes more than basic protection from discrimination. Gay activists do have "an agenda," as their political opponents put it. It is not one of quotas and job preferences. Instead, gays want more fundamental privileges that are linked to legal marriage: Putting a partner on a health-insurance plan. Filing a joint tax return. Adopting children. Benefiting from inheritance and guardianship laws.

"Even if we'd been together for 25 years," says 31-year-old Shellie duBois, "if Carol were to die and she didn't have a will, I would get nothing. Yet if we had been married 15 minutes as heterosexuals, I'd get everything."

Most Americans take these privileges for granted. Yet if national polls are any indication, they are torn over whether to extend them to gay couples. While they overwhelmingly support equal rights for gays on the job, and even believe gays ought to be able to take advantage of family leave laws, most Americans still balk at gay marriage and all the legal rights it entails. In a March poll, 52 percent of those surveyed strongly disagreed with the idea.

Yet many gays aren't discouraged. Three decades ago, they say, people probably felt the same about interracial marriage. Attitudes change. They have with regard to equal employment rights for gays. In a Gallup Poll 15 years ago, only 56 percent thought gays should have equal rights in the workplace. In a poll this summer, 74 percent thought so.

That momentum is what Amendment 2 is designed to stop. Whether the measure is legal or not, though, will most certainly be tested in court if it's approved by voters.

Gay rights activists say that any time government passes a law there must be an unbiased purpose in mind. Because Amendment 2 denies gays the right to petition their government, it's unconstitutional, activists claim. Amendment 2's supporters maintain the U.S. Supreme Court has already allowed regulation of gay behavior in a 1986 ruling upholding Georgia's sodomy law.

Should voters approve Amendment 2 and it survives a legal challenge, gays fear losing more than political momentum.

"I fear Colorado Springs will become like Springfield, Oregon," Carol duBois says. Voters in the blue-collar timber town already have approved a city charter amendment similar to that state's proposed constitutional measure.

A gay publication has reported that there is "something similar to an ethnic cleansing" under way in Springfield.

But Springfield is hardly Nazi Germany. True, a lesbian activist was run off the road by a group of people shouting slurs. But city government has yet to do anything toward its mandate of "actively discouraging homosexuality." And the local library has even added two controversial children's books on homosexuality.

"Besides a great deal of furor, most of it from the media, nothing has happened," says Arlo Giles, director of the Springfield Public Library.

Nevertheless, opponents of Amendment 2 say animosity toward gays already is on the rise in Colorado. Bobbie McCallum, spokeswoman for the Equal Protection Campaign that is fighting the measure, points to a Fort Collins pastor who publicly advocated the death penalty for gays, to an anonymous note posted in a Colorado Springs gay bar that talked about executing gays.

"Just to have this measure on the ballot," says McCallum, "we have seen an increase of intolerance and an atmosphere of open animosity. Just imagine what would happen if we wrote discrimination into our constitution."

It all reminds Carol duBois of something she read long ago as an undergraduate psychology major. "There were some studies done," she says. "If you have a law about something, and people are having to physically follow that law — not fire someone because they're gay, not kick them out of the apartment building — then the mind starts to follow."

To both sides, Amendment 2 is a litmus test on values. Perhaps that is why it has been debated more emotionally than intellectually.

Proponents fear that if Amendment 2 fails, the victim will be nothing less than the traditional family. Opponents say that if Amendment 2 passes, next will come censorship, prayer in the schools and who knows what else.

Where the law leads, the mind starts to follow.

It is what gay activists fear most if Amendment 2 passes. And what many religious conservatives fear most if it fails.

CAMPAIGN NOTEBOOK

Democratic vice presidential hopeful Al Gore, left, makes a Clinton/Gore T-shirt with the help of business owner David Lacher while campaigning Saturday in Tallahassee, Fla.

ON THE TRAIL Saturday in the presidential campaign:

BILL CLINTON

▶ Showed off the endorsements of 200 current and former prosecutors at a Michigan campaign stop, seeking to shield himself from any soft-on-crime attacks in the campaign's final days.

▶ Running mate Al Gore campaigned in Tallahassee, Fla., and then in Jacksonville, trying to strengthen support for the Democrats in a state long considered a Republican stronghold. In Jacksonville, a crowd of about 1,000 at a rally greeted him with chants of "two more weeks" for the Bush administration.

ROSS PEROT

▶ Ran a 60-minute ad on ABC-TV, repeating his 30-minute talk on solutions to the federal deficit and adding a 30-minute biography.

PRESIDENT BUSH

▶ Spent the day at Camp David, Md., reviewing briefing books in preparation for Monday night's final debate.

▶ Vice President Dan Quayle campaigned in Texas, marching in a parade in Tyler, then moving on to Fort Hood and Dallas.

POLL

CLINTON WIDENS LEAD: Democrat Bill Clinton emerged from a week of debates and attacks on his character with a growing lead in the presidential race, according to a Newsweek poll released Saturday.

The poll, conducted after two presidential and one vice presidential debates, showed Clinton with 46 percent of the vote, Bush with 31 percent and Ross Perot with 14 percent.

Some 751 registered voters were questioned by telephone by the Gallup Organization on Oct. 15-16. The margin of sampling error was plus or minus four percentage points.

THE LIGHT SIDE

TATTOOS OFFERED: Supporters of President Bush and Gov. Bill Clinton planning to be on hand for Monday's final presidential debate are being offered a new way to show whose side they're on — temporary tattoos.

East Lansing, Mich., is not only the debate site but also the home of a company that makes fake tattoos, including campaign versions for Republicans and Democrats.

To mark the debate, U.S. Kids Inc. plans to set up temporary tattoo parlors. Townsfolk and visitors can be tattooed — temporarily — with elephants, donkeys or hearts marked "Clinton" or "Bush."

ON THE ISSUES

The Associated Press is asking the Bush and Clinton campaigns for their stands on an issue:

QUESTION: Should the government impose a mandatory waiting period before a handgun can be purchased?

PRESIDENT BUSH

"I will only support a legislative proposal designed to identify felons who purchase firearms from licensed gun dealers, regardless of whether such a proposal is a waiting period or a point-of-sale system, if it is part of a comprehensive, strong anti-crime package like the one I have pressed Congress to adopt for the past few years."

BILL CLINTON

"Yes. As a hunter, I join Ronald Reagan and many others in supporting the Brady Bill, which would require a short waiting period in order to allow law enforcement to conduct a criminal background check. Almost 15,000 Americans have died since the Brady Bill first passed the House and more than three quarters of the 69 police officers murdered in the line of duty last year were killed by handguns. It's time to pass the Brady Bill."

ELSEWHERE

NATIONAL

▶ **"TRICKLE DOWN"** and **"TAX AND SPEND"** are more than just campaign invectives/**A8**

▶ Most **RUSSIANS** are too busy bracing for winter to worry about Bush's woes, Bill Clinton's student trip to Moscow or Ross Perot's candidacy/**A9**

▶ **PRESIDENT BUSH'S** campaign themes are falling on deaf ears/**A10**

STATE

▶ The **U.S. SENATE** candidates offer similar health-care reform proposals/**B1**

Gazette Telegraph news services

POLITICS

Philosophies more than phrases

'Tax and spend,' 'trickle down' are real concepts

By **Patricia Lamiell**
Associated Press

NEW YORK — In the vice-presidential debate, Al Gore accused his Republican opponents of practicing "trickle-down" economics, while Quayle scorned what he called Democratic "tax-and-spend" proposals.

These phrases have become stock invectives used by both parties to persuade voters of the danger of the other candidate's economic policies.

Where did these phrases come from, and what do they really mean? Do they accurately describe the economic proposals of both major candidates? What are their track records?

Both phrases are derogatory caricatures of political philosophies and policies that actually exist. They appear to have been thought up by the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose New Deal government-spending programs popularized the modern-day tax-and-spend philosophy.

Tax cuts cornerstone in trickle-down theory

Trickle-down theory, popular in the last half of the 19th century in England and Scotland, holds that tax cuts for the wealthy will encourage investment and eventually work through the economy to help everyone.

"The first theory is that if we make the rich richer, somehow they will let a part of their prosperity trickle down to the rest of us," Roosevelt said in a 1932 campaign speech.

Harry Hopkins, administrator for Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration, summed up the New Deal philosophy this way: "We shall tax and tax, and spend and spend, and elect and elect."

Those words are anathema to Republicans today, who believe the best way to fix the economy is to put more poor people to work, and the best way to stimulate job-creating investments is to cut taxes.

Trickle-down proponents say government should get out of the way. Left to its own devices, they say, private investment will create the most wealth for the greatest number of people.

Ronald Reagan got elected in 1980 on a trickle-down platform. Under his administration, taxes on the rich dropped sharply.

But many economists say these cuts did not stimulate the investment that creates jobs. Instead, the wealthy invested in real estate and foreign securities, or used the extra money to pay interest on their own borrowings, said Lester Thurow, dean of the Sloan School of Management at MIT.

While they cut taxes, Reagan and Bush did not cut spending. Federal outlays have grown during the past 12 years, forcing the government to borrow more.

That is one reason why the government deficit will exceed $300 billion in 1992, compared with $40 billion in 1979.

Tax-and-spend policy needs government action

The tax-and-spend philosophy, on the other hand, says that the government must intervene to redistribute the wealth. It does this by spending government money on entitlement programs such as Social Security, welfare and public works.

Critics say the government cannot be trusted to spend taxpayers' money wisely. They fear government will keep raising taxes to support its own bloated bureaucracies.

Clinton and Gore say more government spending is necessary to stimulate the economy, but they can accomplish it by raising taxes only on incomes exceeding $200,000 and on foreign corporations. Bush and Quayle charge — and some economists agree — that higher taxes will be necessary for the kind of spending Clinton and Gore propose.

Most economists agree that in their purest forms, neither policy would be best.

"The truth is that what we need, or what any economy needs, is a very appropriate mix of the two," said Albert Sommers, senior fellow at the Conference Board, a New York business research group.

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B. Logo center tank ___ $60
C. Water resistant sport watch ___ $60
D. White-on-white scroll dial ___ $65
E. Mother of pearl center dial ___ $65
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